northern New England to Lake Superior and northward, but Britton takes it south *in the mountains* to North Carolina. Its occurrence in the eastern part of Massachusetts is interesting, and even more remarkable is the coincidence in one town of only moderate elevation of these two species of one genus, one of an essentially northern and mountainous range, the other perhaps reaching here its northern limit.— ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE, Andover, Massachusetts.

LYCOPODIUM SELAGO ON MT. HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.— As a new station for a rare plant is always of interest to botanists, it may be worth while to record in RHODORA the occurrence of *Lycopodium Selago* at a second station in Massachusetts. I say second although I am aware that it has been reported both at Greylock and on Mt. Watatic. Its occurrence in the latter place, however, I consider extremely doubtful since the only direct reference to its being there is found in a flora gotten up by high school students who, I am informed by persons who happened to know something of their methods, were not in every case sufficiently careful. Furthermore, I am unable to locate specimens coming from Mt. Watatic.

The new location which I mention is the extreme summit of Mt. Holyoke, just west of the "Notch," where the Lycopodium was found growing at an elevation of about 960 feet on the north side of cliffs. There was only one limited station and the plants were few in number.

A search of the neighboring peaks failed to show more of this species. Specimens from the Mt. Holyoke station may be found in the Gray Herbarium and in the herbarium of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.— GEORGE F. FREEMAN, Asst. Prof. of Botany, Mass. Agr. College, Amherst.

CUSCUTA TRIFOLIA IN MASSACHUSETTS.— Some time ago complaint was received at the Hatch Experiment Station from a farmer living in Winchester, Massachusetts, that a large field of red clover (*Trifolium pratense, L.*) had been greatly damaged by dodder. He claimed the dodder was so thickly established that raking the cut clover was practically impossible. Later a large bundle of the infested crop was sent to the Station. The dodder had so completely intertwined

itself around and between the stems of the clover, that not a single one could be separated from the others without breaking several of the parasitic filaments.

Specimens of the dodder were sent to Mr. F. H. Hillman, Assistant Botanist, Seed Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, who identified them as *Cuscuta trifolia*, Babgt. Mr. Hillman claims that this is distinctly different from *Cuscuta Epithymum*, Murr. This being true, we have to report a new species of *Cuscuta* from Massachusetts. But even if *C. trifolia* and *C. Epithymum* are conceded to be identical, we are unable to learn that a *Cuscuta* under the latter specific name has been reported from this State.

Later the same species was reported from Spencer, Massachusetts, where it had done much damage to a field of clover.— A. Vincent Osmun, Amherst, Massachusetts.

A new Station for Phaseolus perennis.— A station discovered by the writer Aug. 18, 1903, carries the known range of *Phaseolus perennis* about twenty-five miles northeasterly from the station noted by Mr. Bissell (Rhodora iv: 13) to a point near the Housatonic River in the town of Huntington. Mr. Bissell's description of the Norwalk station would apply almost word for word to this one, except that the marsh near the border of which it is located is hardly even brackish.— E. B. Harger, Oxford, Connecticut.

Corallorhiza innata and Taraxacum erythrospermum in Rhode Island.— Three species of *Corallorhiza* have been definitely recorded, in print, from New England. Two of these, *C. odontorhiza*, Nutt., and *C. multiflora*, Nutt., have been reported from all six of the states and the third, *C. innata*, R. Br., from all except Rhode Island. Mr. E. F. Williams mentions [1] having seen specimens of all three species from all the states recorded above with the exception of *C. odontorhiza* from New Hampshire. It is a pleasure to be able to report the finding of *C. innata* in Rhode Island. I collected several specimens of it in good flower on the 10th of May, 1903, in a swamp in North Smithfield.

On the same date and within half a mile of the same station

[1] Rhodora, 4: 18 (1902).